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The Horoscope on the  
Woman's Page?  
"First In Everything"

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WEATHER — Tonight fair and  
warmer; Saturday partly cloudy.

## German Submarine Sinks Another British Cruiser

London, Oct. 16, 7:12 p. m.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that fugitives who have arrived at the Dutch frontier declare that Ostend has fallen into the hands of the Germans.

## RUSSIANS REPULSE GERMANS AT WARSAW

## HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEING RUSHED TO GERMANS IN FRANCE

## BRITISH NAVY RECEIVES ANOTHER TELLING BLOW FROM THE GERMANS

Sinking of the Cruiser Hawke Brings Tally of Warships Sunk By the Germans Up to Seven—Cruiser Pegasus Virtually Destroyed at Zanzibar—Only Bad Aim of German Gunner Saved Sister Ship Theseus From Same Fate as the Hawke.

## FORMIDABLE LOSSES TO NAVY IN TEN WEEKS

British Claim Destruction of Four German Cruisers, Two Torpedo Boat Destroyers, One Torpedo Boat, Three Submarines and Eight Armed Commerce Destroyers—English Warship Losses Greater Than Germany British Dreadnoughts Expected to Take Part in Fight at Ostend.

London, Oct. 16, 12:25 p. m.—"Important German reinforcements, especially artillery have been sent to the west front," cables the Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's telegram company. "My informant who has just returned here, met at Brandenburg 28 trains of reinforcements in one hour, all packed with men and horses. He estimates the number of troops to be between 300,000 and 400,000."

Paris, Oct. 16, 2:45 p. m.—The French war office made an official announcement this afternoon as follows:

"The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed.

"On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea.

"In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula river, the Russian troops during the day of October 13 repulsed the German attacks on Warsaw and Ivangorod.

"A battle is going on south of Przemyśl."

London, Oct. 16, 7 p. m.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Basel says that fierce fighting has taken place in the Vosges passes in which a German column was hurled back with heavy losses.

Paris, Oct. 16, 4:05 p. m.—A Havas agency dispatch from Petrograd says that word is received there from Warsaw that the population of the city is returning and the banks are resuming business. A battle is being fought about thirty miles from Warsaw. The Germans endeavored to take the heights about seven miles from the town but were repulsed. A number of German aeroplanes are employed in reconnaissances.

London, Oct. 16, 12:03 p. m.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men 50 were saved.

London, Oct. 16, 12:15 p. m.—The statement that the British cruiser Hawke has been torpedoed and sunk in the North sea has been officially confirmed.

London, Oct. 16, 1:42 p. m.—Another thrust from the German submarine service has robbed the British navy of the cruiser Hawke and has raised the tally of the list of warships sunk by the Germans to seven. To this must be added the virtual destruction of the cruiser Pegasus by a German warship at Zanzibar.

The Hawke, a cruiser of 7350 tons, under command of Captain Hugh Williams, was sunk yesterday in the North Sea, the graveyard of six other warships, victims of German torpedoes.

It was only bad aim of a German gunner that saved the Hawke's sister

ship Theseus for that vessel too, was attacked but she escaped.

Admiralty Announces Loss.

London, Oct. 16.—The admiralty has given out the following announcement concerning the loss of the cruiser Hawke:

"His Majesty's Ship Theseus, Captain Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon, but was missed. His Majesty's ship Hawke, Captain H. P. E. T. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk."

"The following officers with 49 men of the crew have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler: Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis and Acting Gunner Harry Evitt. The remaining officers and men are missing."

"Further particulars will be published as soon as available."

"The Hawke was a cruiser built in 1899."

The Hawke is the British cruiser which collided with the White Star line steamer Olympic September 20, 1911, near Osborne bay, on the north side of the Isle of Wight. She received serious damage.

Cruiser's Description.

The British cruiser Hawke was of 7350 tons displacement. She was 360 feet long, of 60 feet beam and drew 23 feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891.

Her armament consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, ten 6-inch, twelve 6 pounders, five 3 pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as 544 men, but she may well have had fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British admiralty list of September, 1914, by Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams, and among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieutenant Commander Robert R. Lousman.

This disaster to the Hawke follows by about three weeks the sinking in the North Sea of the British cruiser Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy. These vessels succumbed to the attack of a German submarine and with them some 60 British officers and 1400 men went to their death.

While the Hawke was laid down in June of 1889 she was launched at Chatham on March 11, 1891.

Among her officers at the time of this disaster were eight naval cadets.

Other British warships lost in the war were the cruiser Amphion, which was sunk in the North Sea by a mine, August 6, and the cruiser Pathfinder, torpedoed in the North Sea, September 10. The loss of the Hawke makes a total of six British cruisers destroyed by Germany in the North Sea.

ship Theseus for that vessel too, was attacked but she escaped.

The cruisers Amphion, Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, Pegasus and Hawke and the torpedo gunboat Speer, make up the British formidable list of losses in warships in the first ten weeks of the war. Against this the British admiralty claims four German cruisers, two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight armed commerce destroyers.

England's Tonnage Large.

Omitting the armed merchantmen, the aggregate warship tonnage lost to England is, of course, much greater than that to Germany.

In both cases, the lost ships, with the exception of the cruiser Amphion and the submarines, were older craft used for scouting purposes, the ships intended for the sterner work of a fleet action being held in safer waters for the day when Germany elects to sail from behind her naval base of Helgoland.

According to reports received here from Berlin, Germany expects Brit-

ish dreadnaughts to play a part in the defense of Ostend. Nothing else at the present moment seems available to keep the invaders out of the Belgian seaport, but events further south will decide the ultimate action with regard to Ostend.

French Hold Route.

The French are now in possession of the route from Nancy to Metz as far as Dagny, on the Lorraine border, and menace the route from Verdun to Metz in the neighborhood of Etain, endangering communications of the crown prince's army with the German fortified camp.

Besides the chasseurs, the 149th French infantry has covered itself with glory. After taking a village at the point of the bayonet, the infantrymen were obliged to abandon the place because of a murderous artillery fire. They went back to the attack on the following day, retook the village and held it in spite of a continual bombardment.

An entire German brigade was sent to dislodge them but the 149th held the position, inflicting a stinging defeat on their assailants and taking 160 prisoners.

149th Wins Again.

At another solidly entrenched village the same regiment swept forward, digging in step by step until they got right up to the trenches of the enemy which they carried gallantly at the point of the bayonet, thus gaining a point needed for the support of the entire army. For this exploit the regiment has been named in orders.

Alsace continues also the scene of daily struggles for the possession of points of vantage, the result of which it is difficult to ascertain as fortunes vary so rapidly. Towns are taken and retaken repeatedly. The heavy fighting in the southern end of the battle line indicates that the Germans have profited by the weakening of the French forces to regain ground they had lost there.

Germans In Bad Position.

London, Oct. 16, 7:50 a. m.—The correspondent of the Times in Paris, in a review of the situation on the French battle front says:

"The German army corps which has driven the French from Lille had little effect on the whole situation. Between the river Lys and the town of La Bassée, thirteen miles south-west the situation remains unchanged. The Germans destroyed the townhall at Arras, a fine sixteenth century building.

"The enemy has abandoned the attempt to batter a way to Paris through Roye, although guns are still active there. The enemy is also slackening his efforts on the heights of Brimont and southeast of Rheims, where the allies have taken several formidable trenches. The German efforts to envelop Verdun from the north and from the southeast, has been defeated. The position of the German wedge, pushed through from Pont a Mousson to St. Mihiel is becoming more and more uncomfortable.

Allies Are Gaining.

London, Oct. 16, 7:30 a. m.—"The severe fighting of the last few days has been mainly in the northwest of France," says the Paris correspondent of the Express, "and has resulted strongly in favor of the allies. Unless the Germans bring heavy reinforcements there is little danger of their reaching a channel port."

"Albert and Arras are in the hands of the French but are still being bombarded. One French army corps has captured thirty-six field guns. The Germans are continually receiving reinforcements of guns and men but the allies are also strengthening their lines."

"Between Roye and Lassigny the battle is still undecided. Many of the towns have been reduced to ruins and none of the civil population remains. "The splendid service on the French railways has been a heavy asset for the allies, enabling them to move troops rapidly and smoothly whenever needed."

German Report Denied.

Washington, Oct. 16.—The following telegram received this morning at the French embassy states that there is no truth in the report from German sources that close to Rheims

cathedral two French heavy batteries have been located and night signals from one tower of the cathedral have been observed.

"It seems from the spreading of this report that it has come to the knowledge of the Germans that the destruction of the cathedral has been less thorough than they contemplated and that they mean to perfect their work, placing, as usual, the blame on the sufferers."

## WAR BULLETINS

London, Oct. 16, 4:42 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's company sends a dispatch in which he quotes Councillor Langner of Antwerp, as describing the situation in Antwerp as follows: "Antwerp now has a garrison of 17,000 marines and 200 officers, commanded by an admiral. As a war contribution the Germans demanded 300 hundredweight of potatoes daily, 2000 bottles of wine, bread for the whole garrison, 35,000 cigars, 8,500 kilograms of meat and pay for the officers and soldiers estimated at \$10,000 daily."

London, Oct. 16, 10:30 a. m.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, a correspondent of the Central News declares that a message received there from Berlin sets forth that the country is awaiting with the greatest interest further news of the German advance toward Ostend. It is believed, however, that Ostend will not be taken without exceedingly heavy fighting and that the British evidently intend to bring some of their dreadnaughts into action. The Germans assume that the outcome of such action will be a disappointment to England.

Boston, Oct. 16.—From a source believed to be authoritative, word was received today that Vanni Marcoux, a member of the Boston Opera company, had been shot and killed while fighting in the French army. He was a native of Turin, Italy, but for many years had been a citizen of France.

London, Oct. 16, 10:10 a. m.—A dispatch to the Star from Rome says it is officially announced that the fire in the Austrian dockyard near Trieste resulted in the partial destruction of the dreadnaught building there and did considerable damage to six torpedo boats.

Dover, via London, Oct. 16, 8:45 p. m.—A German spy, in a Belgian uniform and with a Red Cross badge in his possession, was arrested last night among the Belgian refugees. He was taken to Dover Castle and was followed all the way by a hostile crowd.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 1:30 p. m.—An official announcement says Japan and British warships bombarded Iliu and Hulehuan forts at Tsing Tau October 14 and that an aeroplane destroyed part of the batteries of the forts. In the fighting one British seaman was killed and two seamen were injured.

Rome, Oct. 16, 2:15 p. m.—A dispatch from Cetinje says: "A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps not only because of the fear of the enemy but on account of the dread of wolves which, when the first snow covered the mountain tops, began to descend, attacking the living if they cannot find dead."

## PRESIDENT EAGER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Washington, Oct. 16.—The determination of southern senators to secure some legislation for the relief of the cotton situation at this session was laid before President Wilson today by Senator Overman of North Carolina. While the president approves the cotton pool plan of Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, he has not favored any of the various legislative proposals.

The president is anxious for congress to adjourn immediately and will seek to prevent it being kept in session by amendments to the war tax bill.

## LONDON POLICE ARREST GERMANS

London, Oct. 16, 4:52 p. m.—The police have found at Willesden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building occupied by Germans with foundations and roof of heavy concrete. They arrested 22 Germans on the premises.

The premises were being used by C. G. Roeder, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police laid their plans and conducted a successful raid. In large force they surrounded the building and then entered it and took into custody 22 German subjects. The factory is one story. Within they found very thick concrete foundations and it was discovered that the roof also was of concrete and between three and four feet thick. The site of this factory at Willesden commands several important railroad junctions.

The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French government.

## HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR WARSAW

Petrograd, Oct. 15, via London, Oct. 16, 3:15 p. m.—Fighting between German and Russian troops is now going on within eight miles of Warsaw, Russian Poland.

The official decision to defend the city of Warsaw is regarded here as important in two ways. First, it indicates that the Germans have been thwarted in their attempts to straighten their front along a north and south line so that it would extend from Ostrolenka, sixty miles northeast of Warsaw, through Sandomir into Galicia, and second, the Germans have been obstructed in their plans to use Warsaw as winter quarters.

With the exception of an engagement south of Przemyśl, where the Russian left wing is reported as having been successful in repulsing the advancing Austrians and Germans, activities at other points on the line appear to have been suspended.

German troops are now around Posen and Jurburg, just across the boundary of northeast Prussia. The Russians at present are making no effort to advance further east than the east boundary of East Prussia. Here the fighting has ceased, while along the southern limits of East Prussia there are few troops of either army until the Vistula river is reached. Here the Germans are endeavoring to advance along the left bank of this stream to avoid the strong fortress of Georgievsk on the right bank.

Russian experts are of the opinion that the German plan is to attempt to carry the war into East Galicia and the Lemberg district. This is indicated by the German abandonment of the attempt to advance eastward into Russia in favor of the project of striking southward.

## MANY OFFICERS ARE LOST IN WAR

London, Oct. 9.—An officer's casualty list, which embraces the losses from September 29 to October 5, shows a total of 116 men killed, wounded and missing.

Added to the previous totals up to September 29, and deducting for wounded men who have died and missing men who have been accounted for, the record shows that since the beginning of the war Great Britain casualties in officers amounts to 1,263 men of whom 280 were killed, 625 wounded and 298 are missing. A total of 53 organizations is mentioned in this latest list. The Royal field artillery had thirty officers killed and five wounded, and the South Wales Borderers follows with six casualties, three killed and three wounded. In the other units the list of losses runs from six down to one.

## AMERICAN LINES STRENGTHENED

Mexican General Prepares to Make Attack on Outposts at Vera Cruz.

TOO MUCH LIQUOR

Men Impatient to Enter City—Aguilar Boasts That He Will Be There Sunday.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 16.—Evident preparations on the part of a small detachment of men under General Aguilar for an attack last night on the American outposts around Vera Cruz have resulted in the strengthening of the American lines.

Some 200 Mexicans are in a position about half a mile from the American outposts and they have two mounted guns trained on the American soldiers. Their warlike activity is attributed in Vera Cruz to over indulgence in liquor obtained at a house just beyond the American lines, but their boasts that they were about to inaugurate an attack that ultimately would drive the Americans out of this port, are taken more or less seriously on account of the persistency of the reports that Aguilar will not be able to restrain his men much longer, and that the impatience of his men to enter Vera Cruz is rendering his control over them doubtful.

Aguilar's force is estimated at between 4000 and 6000 men, with several pieces of artillery. It is reported in Vera Cruz that Aguilar has made a wager that he will take breakfast in this city next Sunday.

Mexican Woman Shot.

Naco, Ariz., Oct. 16.—A Mexican woman and a Mexican child were wounded here several hundred yards from the international boundary during the fighting about Naco, Sonora, early today. Two shells from Governor Maytorena's guns burst on the American side, but did no damage.

## SUIT FILED IN FEDERAL COURT

Charles W. Morse and the Hudson Navigation Company Charged With Conspiracy.

New York, Oct. 16.—A suit against Charles W. Morse and the Hudson Navigation company, charging conspiracy, was filed in the federal court today by the Manhattan Navigation company. The action is brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the defendants' methods in operating boats on the Hudson river are alleged to have been pursued for the purpose of accomplishing the plaintiff's ruin.

Mr. Morse is president of the Hudson Navigation company and one of its principal steamers bears his name. The company maintains a passenger and freight service between this city, Albany and Troy. The Manhattan Navigation company operates two steamers between this city and Albany.